

NOMENCLATRURAL NOTES ON SOME COMPOSITAE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA

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Going on with researches that have been begun some time ago (Soldano, 1986, 1991), I have ascertained that the names of some Compositae growing in the Mediterranean Region are illegitimate because, in most cases, there are previous valid homonyms, belonging to distinct species [Art. 64.1 of the Code of Nomenclature (Greuter et al., 1988)], or they are superfluous (Art. 63.1). Replaced synonyms are indicated or, if lacking, new names are established. In other cases I have emphasized that some combinations were published earlier than stated in standard floras or the authorship is incorrectly reported.

Abbreviations: FE = Flora Europaea (Tutin et al., 1976; FI = Flora d'Italia (Pignatti, 1982); FT = Flora of Turkey (Davis, 1975).

Name changes

Aster cinereus Korsh., Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., ser. VIII, 7: 205 (1898).

= *A. oleifolius* (Lam.) Wagenitz, Bot. Jahrb., 83: 329 (1964), non O. E. Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2: 315 (1891).

Reference: FE, 4: 116.

The equality *A. cinereus/oleifolius* has been verified by Wagenitz (loc.cit.). This species occurs in Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and USSR.

Centaurea oltensis Sosn., Not. Bot. Tiflis, 21: 60 (1959).

= *C. sessilis* Willd., Sp. Pl., 3(3): 2300 (1803), non J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., ed. XIII, 1267 (1792).

Ref.: FT, 5: 519.

The equality *C. sessilis*/*oltensis* has been verified by Wagenitz in the cited reference.

Cirsium isophyllum (Petrak) Grossh., Fl. Cauc.; 4: 181 (1934).

≡ *C. horridum* subsp. *isophyllum* Petrak, Izv. Kauk. Mus., 8: 49 (1914).

≡ *C. tomentosum* C.A. Meyer, Verz. Pfl. Cauc., 69 (1831), non Moench, Meth. Suppl., 227 (1802).

Ref.: FT, 5: 390.

In providing the synonymy I have followed Charadze's (1963) treatment, as the Flora of Turkey did. It is to be emphasized that Grossheim considered *C. isophyllum* distinct from "*C. tomentosum*". It is a species growing from the Caucasian region to North-Iran.

Cirsium penicillatum C. Koch, Linnaea, 17: 41 (1843).

= *C. lappaceum* (Bieb.) Fischer, Cat. Jard. Gorenki, ed. 2, 35 (1812), non Lam., Fl. Fr., 2: 24 (1779).

= *Carduus lappaceus* Bieb., Beschreib. Land. Casp. Meer, 193 (1800).

Ref.: FT, 5: 390-392.

The synonymy *C. penicillatum*/*C. lappaceum* is generally accepted (Charadze, 1963; Index kewensis; Boissier, 1875, etc.) as the author's statements (Koch, 1851, sub *Epitrachys penicillata*) that his species differs from "*C. lappaceum*" by the large, little divided and cordate leaves and by the reflexed involucre bracts, are not effective, and those characters belong in the variation range of the taxon. Unfortunately, the type, for a definitive decision, seems no longer extant. Edmondson and Lack (1977) did not find it at Berlin (B), nor did I at G, where, with LE and W, may exist Koch types.

The following new subspecific combinations are necessary:

- *C. penicillatum* subsp. *anatolicum* (Petrač) Soldano, comb. nova

≡ *C. lappaceum* subsp. *anatolicum* Petrač, Trudy Tiflissk. Bot. Sada, 12 (1): 12 (1912).

It is a taxon present from the Caucasus to North-West Iran.

- *Cirsium penicillatum* subsp. *tenuilobum* (C. Koch) Soldano, comb. nova.

≡ *C. lappaceum* subsp. *tenuilobum* (C. Koch) Davis et Parris, Notes Roy. Bot. Gard. Edinb., 33: 430 (1975).

≡ *Eriolepis tenuiloba* C. Koch, Linnaea, 24: 400 (1851).

It is a taxon limited to inner Turkey.

- *Cirsium penicillatum* subsp. *hermonis* (Boiss.) Soldano, comb. nova.

≡ *C. lappaceum* subsp. *hermonis* (Boiss.) Petrač, Trudy Tiflissk. Bot Sada, 12(1): 17 (1912).

≡ *C. hermonis* Boiss., Diagn., ser. II, 3: 40 (1853).

This subspecies is confined to the Lebanon.

Leucanthemum virgatum (Desr.) Clos, Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 17: 185 (1870).

≡ *Matricaria virgata* Desr. in Lam., Encycl. Méth. Bot., 3: 737 (1792).

= *Chrysanthemum discoideum* All., Fl. Ped., 2: 190 (1785), tab. 11, fig. 1.

= *Cotula grandis* sensu Jacq., Observ. Bot., 4: 4 (1771), tab. 81, non L., Sp. Pl., ed. 2, 1257 (1763).

Ref.: FE, 4: 177; FI, 3: 908.

The above mentioned floras use the combination *Leucanthemum discoideum* (All.) Coste, Fl. Fr., 2: 340 (1903), but the Allioni basionym is illegitimate (superfluous), because the Italian botanist cites *Cotula grandis* L., no matter if this is a distinct species [*Plagius grandis* (L.) Alavi et Heywood]. The first who recognized the specific distinction between the two taxa was Desroussoux (loc. cit.), whose epithet must be kept.

It is to emphasize that Coste's combination, in *Leucanthemum*, is later than Lacaïta's, in Nyman, Consp., Suppl., 2 (2): 367 (1890). *L. virgatum* is endemic of South-West Alps.

Senecio blanchei Soldano, nom. nov.

≡ *S. exilis* Blanche ex Boiss., Fl. Or. Suppl., 302 (1888), non Hombr. et Jacquem., Voy. Pole Sud, tab. 13, fig. c (1846) [n.v.] et Remy in Gay, Fl. Chilena, 4: 143 (1849).

Ref.: Mouterde (1983).

This is an endemic species of Lebanon and Syria.

Senecio bulghardaghensis Soldano, nom. nov.

≡ *S. farfarifolius* Boiss. et Kotschy, Fl. Or., 3: 400 (1875), non Maxim., Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., 19: 483 (1874) nec Sch. Bip. ex Koch et Fint, Wochenschr., 1: 212 (1858) [n.v.].

Ref.: FT, 5: 155.

The new epithet concerns the locus classicus, the Bulghar Dag mountain, of this endemite of Central-Southern Turkey.

Bibliographical statements

Achillea multifida (DC.) Griseb., Spicil., 2: 212 (1844) emend.

≡ *Ptarmica multifida* DC., Prodr., 7: 295 (1838).

Ref.: FT, 5: 229.

For this endemite of the Ulug Dag, the classical Olympus of Bithynia, the last literature reports Boissier, Fl. Or., 3: 277 (1875), as the author of the generic combination. The Index kewensis correctly quotes the earlier Schultz Bipontinus (1855) combination, but we must advance to the Grisebach one. Grisebach records de Candolle's basionym but includes - listing the iconography - the earlier (1829) *Ptarmica abrotanoides* Vis., a distinct species; also the inclusion of *Ptarmica scardica* Griseb. is erroneous. According to the Code of Nomenclature (Greuter et al., 1988) Grisebach's combination would be illegitimate, as he should have reported it as *Achillea abrotanoides*, but, using Art. 63.3 (ex. 10), it is possible - with emendation - to re-establish the validity of *A. multifida*, as its basionym is legitimate.

Centaurea solstitialis L. subsp. *schouwii* (DC.) Gugler, Centaur. Ung. Nationalmus., 203 (1907).

≡ *C. schouwii* DC., Prodr., 6: 593 (1838).

Ref.: FE, 4: 284; FI, 3: 209.

The above mentioned floras attribute the subspecific combination to Dostal, Bot. Journ. Linn. Soc., 71: 204 (1976). This taxon grows in Sicily and Sardinia.

Centaurea thracica (Janka) Gugler, op. cit., 201 (1907).

≡ *Serratula thracica* Janka, Österr. Bot. Zeitschr., 22: 178 (1872).

Ref.: FE, 4: 270; FT, 5: 537.

The works in reference have the later combination, Hayek in Stoj. et Stefanov, Fl. Bulg., 1194 (1925). This species occurs from Greece to Turkey.

Cirsium italicum DC., Cat. Pl. Horti Monsp., 96 (1813).

Ref.: FE, 4: 238; FI, 3: 155; FT, 5: 396.

The above mentioned floras give the authorship of the name as "(Savi) DC.", that is they attribute the basionym to Gaetano Savi; but the Italian botanist is only the author of a later combination in *Carduus*: *C. italicus*. Almost certainly, however, Savi was the first who recognized the autonomy of this species; on a label attached to a sample in the de Candolle herbarium (G!) he writes (in French): "*Cnicus* ...very common around Pisa; from much time I have tried a name for it but I have never found a description that agrees with it. I think therefore, that it is a species till now undescribed; but I am waiting for your decision. Savi, 1810". Three years later de Candolle described *Cirsium italicum*. This species is present from south-central Italy to Turkey.

Helichrysum foetidum (L.) Moench, Meth., 575 (1794).

≡ *Gnaphalium foetidum* L., Sp. Pl., 851 (1753).

Ref.: FE, 4: 131.

For this South African species, naturalized in West Europe and on Madeira (Hansen and Sunding, 1985), some modern literature gives the later combination of Cassini, Dict. Sci. Nat., 25: 489 (1822).

Jurinea mollis (L.) DC. subsp. *moschata* (Ten.) Nyman, Consp., 415 (1879).

≡ *Carduus mollis* L. var. *moschatus* Ten., Fl. Nap., XLVIII (1812).

Ref.: FE, 4: 219; FI, 3: 167.

The above mentioned floras indicate de Candolle (DC.) as the author of the basionym; this is also reported by Nyman in his combination. But the same de Candolle, establishing the combination *Jurinea moschata*, Prodr., 6: 677 (1838), refers to Tenore's epithet, even if to a later one: *Serratula simplex* var. *moschata* (Tenore, 1830).

This species grows in the north-west part of Balkan Peninsula and on the Apennines.

Jurinea mollis (L.) DC. subsp. *transsilvanica* (Sprengel) Nyman, Consp. Suppl., 183 (1889).

≡ *Serratula transsilvanica* Sprengel, Syst. Nat., ed. XVI, 3: 388 (1826).

Ref.: FE, 4: 219.

For this taxon of central Romania, the work in reference has the combination of Hayek, Prodr. Fl. Penins. Balcan., 7: 701 (1931).

Scorzonera cana (C.A. Meyer) Griseb., Spicil. Fl. Rum., Addit., 2: 546 (1844).

≡ *Podospermum canum* C.A. Meyer, Verz. Pfl. Cauc., 62 (1831).

Ref.: FE, 4: 318; FT, 5: 635.

The works in reference give the later combination of O. Hoffmann, in Engler et Prantl, Naturl. Pflanzenfam., 4(5): 365 (1897). This species is present in the central-eastern part of the European-Asiatic Mediterranean region.

Serratula erucifolia (L.) Druce, Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles, 3(4): 424 (1913).

≡ *Centaurea erucifolia* L., Sp. Pl., 909 (1753).

Ref.: FE, 4: 252; FT, 5: 460.

The above mentioned floras report the Boriss, in Bobrov et Czeep., Fl. URSS, 28: 270 (1963), later combination. This taxon grows in the south part of URSS and in the Caucasian and Transcaspian regions.

Taraxacum montanum DC., Prodr., 7: 145 (1838).

≡ *Leontodon montanum* C.A. Meyer, Verz. Pfl. Cauc., 58 (1831), non Lam., Fl. Fr., 3: 640 (1779).

Ref.: FT, 5: 797.

The last authorship for this taxon, (C.A. Meyer) DC., must be changed - according to Art. 72 (ex.2) of the Code of Nomenclature - owing to Lamarck's earlier combination in *Leontodon*. This species is present in the Caucasian region and also in Iraq, Iran and Transcaspia.

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